

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Trichinosis in Savannah—A Case in Ankleton—Burned to Death—Liquor in Stewart County—Burglary in Muskego—A Treasure Crank in Meriwether—Other Topics of Interest.

A supposed case of trichinosis has occurred in Savannah. The victim was the three-year-old daughter of Mr. George Schroder. The case will probably be further investigated.

The most enjoyable occasion seen in Ty Ty for a long time was the grand tournament. Seven knights entered the contest for the four prizes, the first of which was a fine saddle. It was won by the knight of Ty Ty, Mr. R. E. Barnes, with the knight of Piney Woods, Mr. James Goodwin, as second best.

Forest fires are of frequent occurrence in lower southwest Georgia.

During the burglar scare in Atlanta, the following from the Norfolk Virginian may be of interest: "Mr. J. M. Dixon, of Savannah, Ga., is exhibiting in this city a very serviceable invention, yet one without simple in its construction, it being Dixon's burglar alarm, a contrivance for signalling the approach of the light-fingered gentry. It is adapted chiefly to use of houses. An electric wire runs from the door of each room and connects with the main office, by an annunciator which gives the alarm should the door be opened after the occupant of the room had retired for the night. Mr. Dixon put one of these alarms in operation at the Parrell house on Saturday, and it acted very efficiently. Mr. Dixon, who is a brother-in-law of our young townsman, Dr. Foster, is the southern agent for the invention and has introduced it into Atlanta and other cities in that part of the country."

Anniston Robbery.—Mr. Loyd had a force of men building a frame livery stable on one of his lots near the cotton factory. The building was nearly completed, the roof having been put on and shingled. Tuesday a force of men put on the building putting up the stairs, etc., and at twelve o'clock knocked the building down. The last man had barely time to get out of the building before it began to totter and fall. A slight wind was blowing at the time. The building fell in a southern direction into Eleventh street, making a complete wreck. Fortunately no one was in the building.

In the northern part of Monroe county, during the past week, an idiotic negro girl, some seventeen years old, was so badly burned that she died within a day. Her skirts caught while she was at work near the fire.

In the case of Hallett against the Central railroad, tried before the Monroe superior court last week the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,500 damages. The defendant has entered a motion for new trial.

Macon Graphic.—"Treasure Adams, while paying off the police, found in his change silver five cent piece, with the figure and date 1881 on one side, and the other side had been polished smooth and on it was engraved the inscription 'Mama.' Some one had got 'hard up' and was forced to let the trinket or souvenir go to quiet the pangs of poverty and hunger, perhaps."

Lumpkin Independent.—Since the counties of Chattahoochee, Webster and Randolph adopted prohibitory laws for the sale of whisky, we have noticed an increased trade in the county of Stewart. Men drink now who did not drink before. And why? Liquor dealers who have been driven out of the three counties named have opened grog shops in three or four places in the county of Stewart. They have put the deadly poison right at the doors of our cleverest and most industrious farmers, and by having the saloons so near them, by force of constant association it loses its force as a measure of self-protection. And by force of example set by the saloons, and by more hardened men, who drop in to brace up against the cold morning winds, this association of hell takes hold, and ends upon the ruin of the innocent's grin. Hard earnings that should go to cheer the loving wife and tender babes are dropped into the whisky dealers' hands. Labor is completely demoralized and crime stalks abroad in this land. Look to the heavy criminal docket of your county and you will find the cause of the trouble. Stewart should blossom as the rose, but the traffic in whisky is a stain on her name, and with it the reputation of the county, and with it the honor of the state.

Alamahas has organized a string band with the following officers: Elias O'Quin, leader; J. E. Ricketson, second violin; H. E. Beard, second violin; W. W. Lastinger, second violin; H. V. Coarsey, guitar; C. W. Fullwood, bass violin. The Berrien News says, in joyful anticipation: "After a month's practice serenades, concerts, balls, etc., will be in order, and the sweet strains of music will float gently in the breezes."

The municipal election in Lumpkin takes place on the second Saturday in December.

Columbus Sun.—Cornelius Thompson, the negro who was arrested at Hogsheadville a few days ago, proves to be the same man who was recently noticed in this paper. The Meriwether Visitor has the following to say of his exploits in that county: "A colored man, who was arrested from Columbus, Georgia, has been creating a sensation among the freedmen on and adjacent to Ben Freeman's plantation, near Columbus. This old negro claims to be able to discover the hidden treasure that he claims is hidden at all corners of the plantation. He claims a colored sister that an immense amount of gold was buried back of her cabin, he, in two nights, had an excavation made, and the treasure, made by the excited freedmen, Mr. Freeman offering a reward for the discovery of the parties doing the digging, got on the ground. Cornelius Thompson, the old crank, on being arrested, was found in possession of a formidable six chambered pistol, and a quantity of powder. He was the proper ceremonies, and millions of treasures all about Mr. Freeman's place. He made \$8,000 on Missionary road, near Chattanooga, eighty feet below the surface, that he had been digging for money. He claims to have a mine in Alabama, and that he could preach. He was jailed Saturday night, and was released Wednesday. We reckon there is no harm in the old dork, who says he is about seventy years old, but his real age can keep a lookout for him and draw their own conclusions."

Brunswick Appeal.—Whistler people are going in the same old beaten track, traded by their fathers, and in some cases acting as if they were the pumpkin in one end of the bag and a stone in the other. Mr. J. M. Couper, of Butler Island, at the mouth of the Altamaha, is one of the richest in Georgia, and is one of the best of producing very heavy yields of anything that grows; provided, other conditions of climate, moisture, etc., conspire to the same end. Should this experiment be made, it may revolutionize rice planting on the Altamaha, and turn these broad acres into wheat fields, for we should not be the cost of cultivation, and less, as the sowing and reaping would be the bulk of the labor and the land being so level the latter could be done with mowers at a less expense than rice cutting by hand.

Recent experiences in American moves the Republican to ask: Why do some people go to church to talk? Service lasts only an hour or so, and is understood that the minister is to have something to say, which some, at least, desire to hear. People ought to keep silence during divine service, if not for the sake of the service itself, for the sake of friends who desire to hear. Those who talk upon subjects other than the one discussed upon by the minister cannot hear to profit. Why do they talk while the minister is talking?

Covington Enterprise.—The report that a finely dressed white infant had been left on the door step at Lewis Miller's home, with money and a note asking that the child be cared for, is not much of a sensation after all, as there was but little foundation for the rumor. Lewis, who is a worthy colored man and cook in one of our restaurants, tells us that a young mulatto woman left her baby with his wife and asked that she keep it until the mother could go to Atlanta and return. The mother not returning at the appointed time is perhaps the cause of the magnified report gaining circulation.

Hawkinsville News.—Mr. J. H. Coleman, who lives some miles north of Hawkinsville, presented to us, on Friday last, the stuffed skin of an enormous rattlesnake, which he killed about two months ago on his plantation. Mr. Coleman related to us the following account of his adventures with the monster and its mate. Said he: "I was walking through a cotton patch near the house, one morning, when suddenly the air around me became resonant. It appeared, with the singing or buzzing of ten thousand locusts. A glance at the ground directly in front of me revealed the awful fact that instead of being surrounded by locusts, I was about to place my foot upon a monster rattlesnake, which had crawled up to its prows. In a moment more the rattlesnake lay lifeless at my feet. He was about six feet in length and had eleven rattles and a button. A few days afterward I was passing the same place, in identically the same spot, I killed

another snake which was six feet long. He also had eleven rattles and a button." Mr. Coleman says he now makes it a point never to go near the spot where he, on two occasions, came so near losing his life.

Washington Gazette.—Captain D. B. Cade, who is now working the Sable gold mine, brought in three bars of gold bullion last Monday, and brought one to our office as a sample. The fire had colored the surface, but underneath, could be seen the great beauty of the metal. It was very beautiful to see and had the full weight of eleven hundred dollars. There was an inexplicable attractiveness about its glitter and its value. This is the seventh bar of gold the captain has taken out of this mine since he left Athens, and he believes the Sable mine is the richest gold mine in the south. It has always paid very handsomely. Before Captain Cade took possession of the shafts and drifts of this mine were allowed to cave very badly and it was some time before he got down to the richest veins; but now he has struck these veins and they are proving richer and richer as he follows them. It is very encouraging to know that we have mines of such value at our doors.

The following interesting notice is printed in the Lumpkin Independent: "Georgia, Stewart county, vs. Jesse Fackler vs. J. W. Fackler, libel for divorce, rule to perfect service, October term, 1883. It appearing to the court by the return of the sheriff, that the defendant does not reside in the said county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in the state of Georgia, it is on motion of counsel ordered that said defendant appear and answer the charge in this court, else that the case be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed."

New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE ATLANTA OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Special to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—After an absence of five years, a regular northern slave market into the Crescent City on Thursday. People shivered in overcoats, but still stood ready to talk cotton exposition and the great future that New Orleans has in store. The change to the north was so marked that it seemed really if their city improved as rapidly in another five years, it might be dubbed "the Atlanta of the southwest."

The cotton exchange building is an immense four-story structure, built, except the doors and windows, of iron and stone, the stone being from Indiana and hardening by exposure. It cost \$380,000. Messrs. Phelps, Hester and Lee, the principal owners of the exchange, explained to me its workings, which are admirable. The exchange employs men at each corner and railroad depot to inspect the cotton, to prevent stealing, to weigh samples, and if over six ounces are taken out of a bale to condemn it. A company, under its auspices, also furnishes the steamers and ships men for the above purposes. A record of the weather and condition of cotton is made at the exchange. All cotton is put into good condition before it leaves the port so that claims for damage, short weights are rare and settled in America. It struck me as almost a perfect system.

THE COTTON RECEIPTS.

New Orleans received last year over 1,000,000 bales of cotton. Of this last number about six thousand bales came from Georgia, or less than one-third of one per cent. At certain seasons of the year the New Orleans market is the best one for Atlanta buyers to ship to; but the people here say that the railroads have been so overworked that the cotton at least have made such rapid that the cotton was diverted to eastern ports. Every one I met was delighted at the prospect of competition for Atlanta business, which they expect by the opening of the New Orleans and Northern railroad, and by the new line now existing between the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Central's lines.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The produce exchange is now an incorporated company with \$100,000 stock, owned by the old St. James hotel property, with a room over 100 feet by 60, for its market calls, situated on Exchange alley, which alley in days before the war was the negro market. A large auction exchange occupies the front on Magazine street. Where the cry of the auctioneer, for eighteen years, has not been heard, will soon become as famous as of yore, with the exception that now the price of the American hog, his feed, and his products will be cried in place of the hog's natural enemy—the colored man. Time rights all things, and trade like history repeats itself; so it is with Exchange alley and so I think it will be with New Orleans. Her supremacy as a southern grain and cotton market will in a short time be shown. The produce exchange started four years ago on the curbstone by a daily call of the markets made by Colonel Smallwood, its present secretary, and in that short time has grown to a great and important place. It is being constructed on the levee, which is expected to rival the other exchanges.

THE COTTON EXPOSITION.

This city is all agog over the cotton exposition. In calling on a young lady here, a few nights since, I learned that the ladies were addressing the envelopes containing Major Burke's circulars, thus saving money to the company and giving a "copy" character to the affair. The address of Director General Burke was almost compensated by the secretary, Samuel Mullen. The exposition will be a great event for the entire south, and especially for this city. Its hospitalities will be well made. No one can afford to be absent from the exposition, and the grand caravansary on that occasion, and hotel fare and prices will be well regulated. Each railroad will have a separate track to the grounds, while the street car lines will, with rare exceptions, run dummy engines, and a "toy" character to the minute at the close of the day will be the rule.

I leave to-day over the Morgan line so as to pass through the "sugar bowl of Louisiana" and the great Teche country, by daylight, for Houston and the Mexican frontier.

Birmingham, Alabama.

THE SECOND THROUGH TRAIN.

BIRMINGHAM, November 19.—Fully 1,200 people gathered at the Georgia Pacific depot Sunday to witness the arrival of the 2:45 passenger train. When the train came to a halt, it rolled up only ten minutes later, and discharged its passengers, the coaches were literally thronged with curious citizens anxious to take a thorough look at everything pertaining to the new road in the city. They took their pride in the new road with an air of Sunday Constitutionals stepped on the platform, the surging crowd made a grand rush at him, and in a twinkling he disappeared from the platform. The crowd calling for him, he was the leading object of the road, now in this city, and active arrangements are being made for the removal of the headquarters of Birmingham. The second floor of the Elyton Land company's elegant new building has been leased for one year for the general offices, and at the expiration of this time it is expected the new building which will erect on a valuable lot donated to them by the Elyton Land company, will be finished.

A FIRE.

A fire occurred last night on Twenty-second street, entirely destroying a tenement house owned by Lewis Miller, with money and a note asking that the child be cared for, is not much of a sensation after all, as there was but little foundation for the rumor. Lewis, who is a worthy colored man and cook in one of our restaurants, tells us that a young mulatto woman left her baby with his wife and asked that she keep it until the mother could go to Atlanta and return. The mother not returning at the appointed time is perhaps the cause of the magnified report gaining circulation.

Warrenton, Oregon.

THE FIELDS TRIAL.

WARRENTON, November 20.—The adjourned term of court is now in session and most everyone is on tip-toe to know the result of the Fields trial, as he is a man of a large circle of friends.

Water has been almost as scarce as milk and had to use with some economy.

A FINE ANIMAL.

The fine registered Jersey bull recently purchased by Willie Stevens attracted considerable attention on the streets yesterday en route to his home in Mayfield. He cost him seven hundred, delivered.

The recent Holy Communion held here has had a wonderfully good effect on the community. To hear an oath on the streets would now appear quite foreign.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE NEWS OF THE STATE BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.

The Chattahoochee Baptist Association—An Assignment at Rising Fawn—Arrested for False Swearing—The Fells Trial—Burglars at Work in Savannah—Conviction Real Estate.

Special to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Nov. 20.—In the burning of Turner's warehouse 2,000 bales of cotton were totally destroyed.

Cottandale, Alabama.

DOWN THE EMBANKMENT.

Special to The Constitution.

COTTANDALE, November 20.—A north bound train on the A. G. and S. road was thrown down an embankment near Cottandale this morning. Fourteen cars rolled down an embankment twenty feet high. No one injured.

Madison, Georgia.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS DEFEATED.

Special to The Constitution.

MADISON, November 20.—The election in Madison yesterday defeated the proposed public schools.

Rising Fawn, Georgia.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF FRICKS BROS.

CHATTANOOGA, November 20.—Frick's Bros., doing a general mercantile business at Rising Fawn, Ga., made an assignment to-day to R. B. Peoples, of Chattanooga. Frick's liabilities amount to \$15,000; assets, nearly \$20,000. Their heaviest creditors are in Nashville and Louisville. The firm thinks that if they are allowed time in which to collect their accounts they can pay out dollar for dollar.

Thomaston, Georgia.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

THOMASTON, November 20.—Over four thousand bales of cotton have been received here to date.

The free bridge over Flint river to be built by George Talbot, is agitating the people. Colonel N. Woodward, of Barnesville, was registered at the Cheney house last night.

The Baptist Church will build a handsome parsonage on the above property. A number of horses are ill, and they in town say sink they have.

Athens, Georgia.

SPECIAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ATHENS, November 20.—Captain C. G. Tagmudge had a fine horse to die to-day.

Mr. Dave Gann, of this city, has three hogs twelve months old that will average 300 pounds.

A good complaint in the mails in Athens. The postoffice subscribers don't get their papers.

The registry list closed to-day. There have been 540 whites registered, colored 289.

George Davis, colored, will not be a candidate for mayor of Athens.

Oxford, Alabama.

KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.

OXFORD, November 20.—In a billiard saloon one negro knocked another negro in the head with a cue, inflicting an ugly wound, but not dangerous.

While on Watson, colored, was walking down the street arm in arm with Jack Snow's, colored, wife, the latter's husband met them, when a fight ensued. The night was made hideous with howls and yells. The fight resulted in John Watson being hit over the head with a brick.

Columbus, Georgia.

SPECIAL TO THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS, November 20.—The senate labor committee held two sessions here to-day. Several prominent negroes were examined, and their views as expressed to the committee were "blindly for education," and sold for appropriations from Uncle Sam to educate the masses. They were questioned in regard to their opinion of the tariff and civil rights bill, but they said they did not care anything about social equality. The white man is their acknowledged superior and will be until the end of time. The committee leave for Atlanta 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and go to the city of Atlanta, and thence to Washington city. The party will stop at the Markham house.

Monroe, Georgia.

FAIR WEARING.

MONROE, November 20.—Robert Thompson, colored, was tried before Justices Cox and Collier, and was found guilty of false swearing. He was committed, but gave bond of \$150, with his father as security for his appearance at the February term of the superior court.

Thompson voted on the 5th of August in the fence election. When he attempted to vote he was challenged upon the ground that his name was not on the tax digest of 1882. He replied that he lived in Cobb county in 1882, and that he had given in his taxes and paid them there; also that he had his receipt for the same. The result of an election of J. B. Glover, ex-tax collector of Cobb, testified that Thompson's name was not on the tax digest of 1882 of Cobb county, and that his tax of \$1 was paid 1st September, 1883.

Savannah, Georgia.

BURGARS.

SAVANNAH, November 20.—A colored man, Toney Moore, a watchman, while on duty at the upper rice mills, about daylight, was attacked by two white men, who burglariously inflicted and brutally beaten. Moore drew his pistol and attempted to shoot, but it missed fire and the burglars escaped.

The liquor traffic in the city met last night, and it is understood took action in regard to having the general law in reference to prohibiting the pursuit of the usual avocations on the Sabbath enforced, and the movement was made to stop the publication of newspapers, the delivery of ice, milk, and the running of street cars. This measure results of the proceedings recently instituted against the dealers for keeping bars open on Sunday. The developments promise to be lively. Some twelve prominent saloon keepers have already been indicted, and it is understood the grand jury will present a number of others.

A magnificent banquet was tendered the directors of the Savannah Cotton exchange to-night at Kaufman's restaurant by the newly elected president, J. B. Duckworth.

The steamships Chattahoochee from New York, City of Savannah from Philadelphia, William Lawrence from Baltimore, arrived to-day.

Cumming, Georgia.

THE CHATTAHOOCHEE ASSOCIATION.

CUMMING, November 20.—The Chattahoochee Baptist association met at Pleasant Grove, Ga., Forsyth county, October 14th and 15th, 1883. The report on missions was read, and after stirring and eloquent speeches by D. S. McCurry, Marshall, Nuckolls and others was heartily adopted. The report on Sabbath schools was read, and after earnest talks, was adopted. Appointed the next session of the association to be held with the church at Flowery Branch, on Friday before the second Sunday in October next.

On motion the following resolution, offered by A. B. Nuckolls, was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, information has reached this body that one E. S. V. Bryant has been preaching in the bounds of this association and claiming to be a Baptist preacher, offering to organize a Baptist church, we deem it our duty to publish him to the world as an impostor, and to caution all true Baptists to keep themselves free from his influence." On motion, agreed

to become a member of the General Missionary Baptist association of north Georgia, and elected delegates to represent us in the same, to be held with the church at Cleveland, White county, Ga., commencing on Friday before the fourth Sunday in July next, J. E. Rivers, J. M. Wood, J. L. Phillips, R. D. Hawkins, H. P. Feagan, J. L. R. Barrett, B. H. Brown, J. C. Blackstock and G. P. Johnson.

Augusta, Georgia.

SPECIAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AUGUSTA, November 20.—It has been raining all day lightly. This is the first all-day's rain for many months.

Burke superior court adjourned yesterday until the third Monday in January, on account of the absence of attorneys attending the supreme court in Atlanta.

ASKING FOR AID.

The committee appointed by President Verdy on the Augusta and Elberton railroad, to call on the city council and solicit aid in building the road, will appear before the council at the regular meeting of that body the first Monday in December.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

Senators Pugh and Blair, of the senate committee on education and labor, will reach Augusta next Thursday morning for the purpose of conferring with representative men of the industrial question. The views of officers of factories, especially, are asked for.

The latest reports in regard to the cotton crop of Georgia show a yield of from 68 to 70 per cent of average.

The Southern telegraph company's line has been completed to this city and is working with the Richmond, Baltimore and intermediate places.

Elberton, Georgia.

SUITABLE PRESENTS.

ELBERTON, November 20.—Hon. Isaac G. Swift, our popular young mayor, has presented each industrial question. The views of officers of factories, especially, are asked for.

The loss by the burning of Messrs. Cleveland and Adams' ginhouse Friday night is estimated at two thousand dollars. No insurance.

ANOTHER YEAR.

Farmers are engaging laborers for another year, and judging from the demand for colored labor it is seen that the system is improving in this section of country.

Mayor Swift held a short levee Saturday night, and entertained some pleas of guilty from ordinance violators, which resulted in adding twenty dollars to the town treasury.

One negro man assaulted another over the head with a large coconut Saturday night, resulting in a mangled coconut, but no harm done the negro's head.

Colonel R. D. Darnall, the principal of the Elberton military academy, is making extensive preparations for a large attendance of pupils next session.

Rome, Georgia.

CRAYON PAINTING.

ROME, November 20.—Rome possesses a most gifted and talented young artist in the person of Miss Ella Lou Axson, daughter of Rev. E. E. Axson. This young lady has established such a reputation in the art of crayon drawing that she is now receiving orders for portraits from different portions of the country, and her work is much admired.

Mr. David Selman, an estimable citizen of this county, died Saturday night and was buried yesterday at Armuchee church with Masonic honors. Mrs. Bailey, of De Soto, died Saturday night.

STANDARD TIME ADOPTED.

Rome has adopted standard time. Johnson Brothers, city clock keepers, to-day set back the city clock twenty six minutes.

Mr. J. C. Lanchester, a citizen residing near Coosawville had a thousand dollars in money stolen from his house day before yesterday. No clue to the thief as yet.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Rome suburbs are growing rapidly. In east Rome and DeSoto many new cottages are going up and the population is increasing, while south Rome is macadamizing her streets and endeavoring to establish a public school.

Hogansville, Georgia.

MOVING TO FLORIDA.

HOGANSVILLE, November 20.—Several of our best citizens are moving to Florida. Colonel W. W. Cato and entire family leaves to-morrow for Marion county, Florida, also Mr. William McKinley, Mr. Thomas Matthews and others, to follow soon.

A COOL SPELL.

We have had a cool spell, frost killing all vegetation and insects, which is favorable to the wheat now just coming up. But we need rain. The ground is not in condition to plow, and our winter plowing will fall on our hands to be finished up in early spring, doubling the usual cost of the work. This is a great crowd duties that proper preparation for the next crop of corn and cotton will not be accomplished as it should.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Considerable improvement is going on in and around Hogansville, and more anticipated next spring. Mr. W. C. Rosser has about completed the best house in the town, 50x55 feet, and expects to open up soon a big mercantile business. Quite a number of our farmers are moving in the village for the purpose of schooling their children, or because they have got able to live gentlemen. Our school next year will be presided over as principal by Professor Kilpatrick, who has been teaching in Greenville, Meriwether county, this year.

Covington, Georgia.

DEAD.

SPECIAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.

COVINGTON, November 20.—Little Stella, eldest daughter of Mr. T. C. Swann, died on Friday evening last of diphtheria and was buried on Saturday.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS.

The sale of lots lying immediately on the Georgia railroad and within the limits of our city by Dr. Wilson, of your city, will begin on first Tuesday of next month and fine opportunities will be offered for the building of a great building lot. This is a great opportunity for our little suburban village Midway, quite a boom.

Mr. J. W. Brown has gone into the fancy stock raising business. He bought a few days ago the fine animal "Free To Trade," head of the "Sid Hunter's" herd, near Athens, one of the finest Jersey bulls in the state.

Miss Millie Conyers, of your city, left last Friday for Kentucky, where she will spend weeks among the people of that state.

Miss Rosa Beck, of Griffin, is in our city, the guest of her uncle's family, Mr. T. J. Shepperd.

THE FENCES.

The election contest on the fence vs. stock law question still drags its weary length along. This is the second week and it will probably extend into next week.

The entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Harper, complimentary to Miss Mattie Calloway, of Lexington, was enjoyed by more than a score of our young people.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. A. R. Hemphill paid us a flying visit, spending only a few hours. He has a host of friends here who are always glad to grasp his hand. By the way, he is up the price of his duck and quail, claiming to have one of the best guns in the state.

LAND PURCHASES.

It is rumored that a large manufacturing company from Baltimore has purchased quite a large tract of land near our depot and will erect suitable houses for the extensive manufacturing of fertilizers. Thus we grow.

Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, office of Western Agent, Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1883.—Messrs. Westmoreland Bros., Greenville, S. C.—Gentlemen: My father, who is in the eighty-second year of his age, has been severely and dangerously ill, and is now suffering from the use of one of your Calais Tonic. Please forward to his address (John Westmoreland, Greenville, S. C.) six bottles of the same and send bill for the amount to my father. Very respectfully, M. M. WELCH, West. Agent, for said line, at H. R. Bland and Walter Taylor. Trade supplied at wholesale by Howard & Chandler.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

THE SUPREME COURT

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1933.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hon. Samuel Hall, Jr., Associate Justice; Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Daniels, administrator, vs. Colbert, administrator. Claim, from Crawford. Debtor and Creditor. Bona fides. Notice. Judgment. Title. Decree of Limitations. Jurors Waiver. (Before Judge Simmons.)

[Hall, justice being disqualified, Judge Hutchins, of the Western circuit presided in his stead.]

Hutchins, J.—A person may be a bona fide purchaser of land notwithstanding he purchased with notice of the lien of the judgment. Such notice is only prima facie evidence of mala fides, and may be rebutted by showing good faith toward the judgment creditor, and a circumstance to be considered with other evidence on the question of the bona fides of the purchase and possession.

(a) Previous cases reviewed. 42 Ga. 250; 56 Id. 617; 64 Id. 706; Broughton et al. vs. Foster, ex'rs. (September term, 1882).

2. The vendor and purchaser by the law and facts, a reversal will not be granted for an error in the charge.

3. Where a cause of objection to a juror is known to parties, and they either intentionally or by negligence, or forgetfulness, fail to avail themselves of it before they will not be heard to complain after the verdict, 26 Ga. 431. Judgment affirmed.

Bacon & Rutherford, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Gustin & Hall, for defendant.

Davis & Bro. vs. Baker, for use. Complaint, from Floyd. Contracts. Actions. Debtor and Creditor. Parties. Negotiable Instruments. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Jackson, C. J.—Upon the acceptance of a bill of exchange, the acceptor becomes primarily liable to the payee, as makers, and the drawers secondarily liable, as endorers. On non-payment, he may sue either drawer, and that he sues the acceptor, for the use of the drawers, does not vary his right to collect; nor is it necessary that he should indorse the bill before suit. 1 Wheat. 349, 350; 401, note 1; 5 East, 476; 10 Pick. 122; 25 Ga. 402; 28 Id. 395; 3 Id. 229; 62 Id. 187; 69 Id. 421; 56 Id. 88; 52 Id. 130; 1 Id. 275; 306; 67 Id. 661; Code 2789.

Judgment affirmed.

Underwood & Rowell, for plaintiffs in error.

Dabney & Fouché, for defendant.

Pulliam vs. Dillard et al. Motion to set aside judgment, from Gordon. Practice in Superior Court. Record. Judgment. (Before W. K. Moore, Esq., judge pro hac vice.)

Jackson, C. J.—In a motion to set aside judgment, like a motion to arrest it, must be based on some defect apparent on the face of the record. The two differ only in respect to the term at which each must be severally made. Code 338, 339.

2. Entries on the back docket of the superior court are not part of the record. 1 Ga. 255; 4 Id. 159; 11 Id. 230; 38 Id. 587; 61 Id. 58. Judgment reversed.

Jos. McConnell; R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

T. C. Milner; McCutchen & Shumate, for defendants.

Grubb vs. State. Assault with intent to murder, from Bartow. Criminal Law. New Trial. (Before Judge Fain.)

Jackson, C. J.—The evidence in this case showed the carrying of a pistol concealed to a place of amusement, the resistance of an officer who was proceeding to arrest a woman who was falsely claimed to be his wife by the defendant, and a shooting at the officer in pursuance of this resistance; and a verdict of assault with intent to murder was right. 1 Bish. Crim. Law, 367 and cits; 29 Ga. 470.

Judgment affirmed.

Graham & Graham, for plaintiff in error.

J. W. Harris, solicitor general, for W. K. Moore, for the state.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad vs. Gilbert. Appeal, from Dade. Railroads. Eminent Domain. Laws. Corporations. Prescription. (Before Judge Fain.)

Jackson, C. J.—The charter of a railroad company empowered it to condemn for right of way a stated number of feet in width of road-bed and on each side thereof, provided it did not interfere with any building. The company did not condemn any of the land of a landowner on its line, but constructed its road through his land and used the road-bed only. He built a house upon that part of his land near the track, but not in the occupancy of the company, and remained in the peaceful and adverse possession of it continuously for about nine years, when proceedings were taken by the company to condemn the land to the full extent of the right of way, including that built on.

Held, that this could not be done.

(a) Charter rights antagonistic to rights of private property will be strictly construed, and their exercise must be in strict compliance with the law granting them. 5 Ga. 561; 7 Id. 221; 49 Id. 151; Acts 1854, p. 464.

(b) The right to condemn land on each side of the road-bed was a privilege which the company might exercise or not, and when it failed to exercise such right, the land owner was not prevented from using his land near the track.

(c) What a corporation for its franchise, it will be bound by its election; and the charter rights will be thereby exhausted, so far as the then existing charter vests it with power. Mills on Em. Dom. 258; 35 Barb. 373; 9 Paige 323; 10 Wash. 520; 340; 20 Me. 498; 31 N. J. 235; 1 Am. Rwy. Cas. 147 note.

(d) A mere prescriptive title would suffice to bar the company from the right to condemn land on which a building had been erected.

Judgment affirmed.

W. N. & J. P. Jackaway; R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

T. J. Lumpkin; Graham & Graham, for defendant.

Comer & Co. vs. Allen. Affidavit, contesting validity of mortgage, from Monroe. Debtor and Creditor. Husband and Wife. Fraud. Statute of Limitations. Mortgage. Notice. Practice in Superior Court. (Before Judge Simmons.)

Hall, J.—1. The charge fully and fairly submitted the case, and the verdict was supported by the evidence.

2. As to her separate property a wife is a feme sole; she may make a husband, like any other person her creditor, and take a mortgage to secure her claim, and she will have the same rights as against other creditors of the husband as if she were not his wife; provided that the debt so secured is bona fide, subsisting debt and the transaction is without fraud. Whether such is the case is for the jury. Code 1783; 17 Pet. 348, 396; 16 Ga. 368; 55 Id. 332.

3. Where a marriage took place prior to the passage of the act of 1896, the husband had the right to reduce his wife's property to possession as his own, and he could still do so after the passage of the act; but if thereafter he reduced it to possession for her, as her estate, and in consideration of having the use of it for his own purposes, and her mortgage bona fide to secure the debt so created, the lien was good and took precedence of the subsequently acquired liens of other creditors, although he may have been in failing circumstances. 67 Ga. 195; Code 2193.

4. Although a debt from a husband to his wife may have been barred by the statute of limitations, it could be revived by the act of 1896, and the demand, such demand would then be necessary. Code, sec. 3255, 418 sub sec. 2; 350; 56 Ga. 571, 6; 57 Id. 525-8.

5. When it has been shown that money has gone into the hands of a party contracting for the use of the onus of accounting for it is cast upon him.

6. Where a client brought suit against the representative of his deceased attorney for money collected, such attorney and not a representative of the attorney would be a competent witness to prove that he had paid the amount of the claim to the deceased attorney. 23 Ga. 257. Daniel vs. Burts, (present term); Flournoy & Epping vs. Wooten, ad'rs. (present term); Code, sec. 3854.

7. The charges in the twelfth and fourteenth grounds together correctly present the case as contended for by both parties.

(c) The request contained in the thirteenth ground was covered by other portions of the charge.

(d) Though a request to charge may state correctly an abstract principle of law, yet if it is inapplicable to the case, it should be refused.

2. There was no error in refusing to dismiss the defendant on the ground that it showed that the action was barred by the statute of limitations. The statute was pleaded; the question was submitted to the jury; and no exception was taken to the finding on that subject.

3. Where a sum of money had been recovered by two attorneys on behalf of three joint litigants, one of whom was a trustee, and after his death his successor brought suit against one of the attorneys on account of the misapplication of the money, the recovery which belonged to the trust estate, another of the former litigants was a competent witness to testify as to conversations between the attorney and the deceased trustee; but the attorney was not competent to testify as to what passed between himself and such trustee. Code 3354, par. 1; 36 Ga. 107; 54 Id. 174.

4. Where suit was brought by a trustee, and no pleading that he was such was filed, and the defendant failed to admit the order appointing him although the petition therefor did not set forth the instrument creating the trust.

5. An original record of the superior court in another county than that of the suit cannot be proved by an attorney who claimed to have obtained its custody under an order of the judge of that court. The proper evidence was an exemplification of the record certified by the clerk. Anyone who saw the original and knew the handwriting thereon could testify to the same, if it were necessary.

6. Receipts for money are only prima facie evidence of payment, and may be denied or explained by parol. It was, therefore, no error to permit the maker of a receipt in evidence to explain the items in it, or to cast up the various amounts and testify to the sum total for which it was given. Code 3307.

7. An affidavit of illegality made by one person is not admissible to charge another and distinct person with the liability therein stated.

(a) Nor was such affidavit admissible to impeach the attorney who drew it, when he had testified from his own knowledge to facts happening previous to its making.

(b) If answers are intelligible without the interrogatories on which they are based, they may be read without reading the questions. Permitting this to be done did no injury in the present case.

9. The judge, having charged fully on the subject of credibility and weight of testimony, properly refused to charge a request to the effect that the jury should be controlled by the sworn evidence, and not by the unsworn evidence of counsel, voluntarily made, reflecting on the character of a party to the cause.

10. A witness may be impeached by showing that he has sworn differently about the same matters at different times; and testimony to show that a witness failed on a former trial of the same case to prove material facts to which he swore on a second trial, was admissible.

11. It is unusual practice to read to the jury testimony tending to impeach a witness and then withdraw the same and publicly abandon the effort, but it did no harm in this case, and was no ground for new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

T. H. Whitaker; A. H. Cox; B. H. Bigbee, for plaintiff in error.

Ferrell & Longley, for defendant.

Hamilton vs. Price. Equity, from Bartow. New Trial. Specific Performance. Contracts. Prescription. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Fain.)

Hall, J.—1. There was no abuse of discretion in granting a new trial in this case which will require a reversal. Code 3717.

2. If one obtained the money of another and made a will in consideration thereof promised to procure her a place, and in pursuance of this understanding induced her to move and take possession of certain land, upon which permanent and valuable improvements were made, and she abandoned her former home in consequence of this agreement and parted with her money for that purpose, such a contract and part performance will give a right to relief in equity.

3. Where the judge of the superior court has granted a new trial, it will not be presumed that errors in charge made on the former trial will be repeated.

Judgment affirmed.

R. K. Stansell; T. W. Milner, for plaintiff in error.

McCutchen & Shumate; J. M. Neel, for defendant.

Day vs. Case et al. Ejectment, from Dade. Charge of Court. (Before Judge Fain.)

Hall, J.—1. Where there was no evidence tending to show that a grant was spurious or forged, it was error to submit that question to the jury, although counsel for defendant argued the point. 26 Ga. 36.

Judgment reversed.

J. G. Hale; R. J. McCamy; E. D. Graham, for plaintiff in error.

McCutchen & Shumate, for defendants.

Shepherd, Hooper & Co. vs. Crawford, ex'rs. de son tort. Complaint, from Bartow. Actions. Demands. Attorney and Client. Onus probandi. Witness. (Before Judge Fain.)

Hall, J.—1. No demand is necessary to the commencement of an action by a client against an attorney who has collected money for him and failed to pay it over, or against his legal representative, if he is dead. If it were sought to recover twenty per cent addition for withholding payment after written demand, such demand would then be necessary. Code, sec. 3255, 418 sub sec. 2; 350; 56 Ga. 571, 6; 57 Id. 525-8.

2. When it has been shown that money has gone into the hands of a party contracting for the use of the onus of accounting for it is cast upon him.

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4. The charges in the twelfth and fourteenth grounds together correctly present the case as contended for by both parties.

(c) The request contained in the thirteenth ground was covered by other portions of the charge.

(d) Though a request to charge may state correctly an abstract principle of law, yet if it is inapplicable to the case, it should be refused.

2. There was no error in refusing to dismiss the defendant on the ground that it showed that the action was barred by the statute of limitations. The statute was pleaded; the question was submitted to the jury; and no exception was taken to the finding on that subject.

3. Where a sum of money had been recovered by two attorneys on behalf of three joint litigants, one of whom was a trustee, and after his death his successor brought suit against one of the attorneys on account of the misapplication of the money, the recovery which belonged to the trust estate, another of the former litigants was a competent witness to testify as to conversations between the attorney and the deceased trustee; but the attorney was not competent to testify as to what passed between himself and such trustee. Code 3354, par. 1; 36 Ga. 107; 54 Id. 174.

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(a) Nor was such affidavit admissible to impeach the attorney who drew it, when he had testified from his own knowledge to facts happening previous to its making.

(b) If answers are intelligible without the interrogatories on which they are based, they may be read without reading the questions. Permitting this to be done did no injury in the present case.

9. The judge, having charged fully on the subject of credibility and weight of testimony, properly refused to charge a request to the effect that the jury should be controlled by the sworn evidence, and not by the unsworn evidence of counsel, voluntarily made, reflecting on the character of a party to the cause.

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Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tremulous sensations, causing you to feel each step as if on a spring; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special course of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use except to persons desirous of obtaining a medicinal bitters.

GREEN B. RAUM, U. S. Com. Int'l Rev. S. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 1875.

"I have been suffering ten years and I tried Hop Bitters and it done me more good than all the doctors."

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted convulsion and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW FIRM.

A. D. ADAMS, GEORGE W. MCCARTY, G. B. ADAMS, JAMES D. MCCARTY.

ADAIR BROTHERS & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS PARTNERS in the firm of A. D. Adams, George W. McCarty, G. B. Adams, and James D. McCarty, and the style of the firm will be as above. The new members are well known to our trade, having in a great measure been brought up in our store, and been with us for a number of years. We have ample capital, and every facility for continuing our business on a more extensive scale than heretofore, and shall make FERTILIZERS AND COTTON SPECIALTIES.

We are now receiving a fresh supply of the Old Reliable SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO AND ACID DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE. Thanking our many patrons and friends for past favors, and soliciting the same for the new firm, we are, respectfully,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new building at the orphan home near Decatur, Ga., can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. All bids must be received at the office of P. G. T. Dodd, Atlanta, Ga., on or before 12 m. Friday, December 29, 1883.

SEA ISLAND PLANTATION FOR SALE.

ON DAWESKIE ISLAND, S. C. CONTAINING 200 ACRES. FINE FOR STOCK. Deer and all game abundant. Situated on south end of island, 14 miles from Savannah, 4 miles north of Tybee, on New river, 1200 yds. from its mouth. Five miles of fine sea beach. Surf and still water bathing. Ten acres around the house, and all the rest of the island, are planted in pine trees, hedges, etc. Dwelling 70 yards from the salt river, which is 10 feet deep. Savannah, Tybee and ocean all in plain view. Secure from hurricanes, overflows, etc. Cheap for cash. Address JOHN STODOLSKY, Savannah, Ga.

PAINS AND ACHES.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. BE PROVIDED.

JAY PAINENE, CURES THEM.

COLIC, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, PAINS, sour stomach, kidney troubles, backache, headache, toothache, rheumatism, etc. Ask Druggists. 25c. Bottle.

LOST RECORDS.

THE LAST LEGISLATURE PASSED AN ACT enabling the clerks of courts of this State to record deeds and other conveyances where books may be destroyed or stolen, giving such record as much validity as if originally made. I am fully authorized to make this record. I invite all those having mortgages or deeds that were recorded on the stolen books to bring them to the Clerk's office and they will be recorded as rapidly as possible, and I promise to make good my promise to the people to record them. I have a memorandum of the stolen books: Deed books B. F. H. Mortgages E. C. H. STRONG, Clerk.

MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

76 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Georgia.

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For circulars address T. E. MEANS, 140 N. W. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 21, 1883.

INDICATIONS for South Atlantic states to-day, generally cloudy weather and rain, northwest to southeast winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, lower barometer.

THOMASTON is looking up as a cotton market. Four thousand bales have been received there thus far.

The January interest on the Tennessee bonds will be paid without regard to the completion of the funding scheme.

The destruction of two thousand bales of cotton by fire in Columbus, Mississippi, is reported. The value of the cotton destroyed will foot up nearly \$90,000.

The sub-committee of the senate committee on labor and education has concluded to take in the views of Atlanta on the industrial topics of the day, and for that purpose will be here this afternoon.

It has at last been decided that the old city hall of Atlanta must go. It has served its time; strange tales have been told within its walls, but its site is now wanted for the erection of Georgia's million dollar capitol.

MR. TILDEN is announced as having formally thrown himself into the canvass in favor of the election Mr. Randall as speaker. He does so upon the alleged reason that Mr. Randall's election would secure the presidency to the democrats.

The application of certain citizens to the judge of the Atlanta circuit, for an injunction stopping the sale of property against which the non-payment of taxes for street improvements rests, is one which will be watched with much interest.

SEVERAL trials have taken place in Walton county, in which parties have been convicted of illegal voting. Others are still pending. Parties who made oath of having paid their taxes when challenged at the ballot box, are being prosecuted for false swearing.

A QUEER CASE.

Dr. Kerstan, city physician for the second ward in this city, was charged by Councilman Ryan with neglect of duty. The case came on to be heard before the council, and Dr. Kerstan opened a vigorous fire on Ryan, charging him with trying to get him to use a patent nostrum in his practice, etc. Certain officers of the Benevolent Home were introduced as witnesses against the doctor and he opened fire on them and squelched the trial, as it appears. The doctor came out of the fracas all right, but the public think there is something crooked somewhere.

Would it not be well for somebody to sift this matter further? Dr. Kerstan's defenders in the council say they dare his accusers to chirp. This is certainly a queer case.

THE NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

We regret to see a disposition to prejudice the claims of certain candidates for speaker of the house of representatives in the approaching session of congress. It is so apparent to an unprejudiced mind that it is plain that corrupt means are being used to help certain candidates and to cripple others. Any man can have his preference for speaker. It is a privilege that all can enjoy. But no man has the right to impugn the motives of others who may differ with him.

How the congressmen from Georgia will vote on this question is undecided and ought to be. Because it is a grave question, and ought to be settled after mature deliberation.

Georgia is peculiarly fortunate in having a delegation to represent her who will certainly look into the question in all its bearings, and we are willing to trust their judgment, whether it coincides with what we think or not. These congressmen ought to be left free to act as they think best, and so far as we are concerned they shall. We know no member from this state who would in the slightest be swayed from a faithful discharge of his duty by the hope of reward in any shape, and the man that would charge it against them is paid to do it.

Our delegation is a high-toned, honorable one—Georgia never had a better one—and while they may differ with us on questions of public policy, we will never impute improper motives to them, as some are too ready to do.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC.

The building of the Georgia Pacific railroad to Birmingham has been so long anticipated, and to some extent discounted, that the actual opening of the road was marked by no public demonstration. And yet its importance can scarcely be overrated. It gives us an east-and-west line straight almost as an arrow to new coal fields, new iron mines, to the heart of a great and developing state. Our merchants now have access to all parts of Alabama, on at least equal terms with those of Nashville and Memphis and St. Louis. This widens Atlanta's field one-third, and if our merchants are as energetic and keen-sighted as they have been in the past, it will enlarge Atlanta's trade to an equal extent.

No man can measure the effects of a direct line to the coal and mineral deposits of the state richest in such resources in the entire country. No man can say how cheap coal will be laid down here when the new road is built and well equipped. No one can say what effect cheap iron will have upon our growing manufacturing. The mines of both Alabama and Tennessee are now open to us. No monopoly can fasten itself upon the energies of the

city, and no manufacturer who needs fuel and iron will hesitate to make his plans for the future. These two things are now assured to the manufacturers of Atlanta by the completion of the Georgia Pacific to Birmingham, and no one can, we repeat, measure the value to the city of these advantages. The man however who is here ten years from now will know just what it means, and what it is capable of doing in the way of wealth and population.

A gap of thirty or forty miles is to be filled before the road can be extended to Columbus, Mississippi, where it meets water navigation and the Mobile and Ohio railroad. It is very important to Atlanta that the gap shall be filled, and it is not really to be doubted that the brave and skillful men who have constructed in the bluest of times nearly two hundred and fifty miles of road, will be able in the next few months to construct thirty or forty miles more. When this great line is carried to Columbus, Atlanta's railroad system will begin to approach completion. It will then be more a matter of branches and feeders than of trunk lines.

RACE ISSUES AND THE COLOR LINE.
If the editors of the republican organs—the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, for instance—could be induced to lay aside the cloak of partisanship long enough to make a serious study of the real situation in Virginia, they would hesitate long before attempting to make political capital out of it. The statements and theories of the organs are the statements and theories of the organs, and now that his address—ostensibly to the readership party of Virginia, which has been wiped out forever, but really to the republican organs—has been given to the public, we shall expect to see the old sectional issues renewed so far as ignorance and partisanship can be depended upon to renew them.

But the situation in Virginia is simply the natural result of an effort to turn the affairs of the state over to republican control. It was the situation in Georgia when this state was demoralized by republican rule, and it will continue to be the situation as long as republican allies ally with dishonesty and corruption, and depends upon sectionalism for its success.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette complains that the two races in Virginia are inflamed against each other, and attributes it to the attitude of those whom it is pleased to term "the bourgeois." This is the blindness of partisanship. The fact that the race issue made its appearance in the Virginia campaign in any shape is due to the inflammatory speeches made by the champions of Mahone. The issue had its origin with the Mahone, and but for their incendiary harangues the negroes would not have started the riot at Danville. The poor creatures were given to understand that they would be supported and sustained by the Mahone men, but when the row began the Mahone men were not to be found.

Upon one point, the organs and their editors need not have any sort of doubt. In Virginia, no more than in Massachusetts, will ignorance be allowed to control; in the south no more than in the north will arrant demagogues be allowed to take advantage of the ignorance and prejudice of voters. If this attitude means color lines and race issues, the negroes will do well to make the most of it. And when the most is made, the situation and the attitude will remain the same.

THE JEW BAITER IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Julius Stocker is court chaplain of the German imperial family, but he is not content to minister spiritually to his princely charge alone. He considers it his duty to lay the foundation for Jew hater in all countries. He is the Jew baiter of Europe. Not content with the mobs and pillage and incendiarism and murders and nameless outrages that he had inspired in the continental countries, he has turned his attention to England. The lord mayor of London very sensibly refused to let him deliver an anti-Semitic harangue in the Mansion house, and he will probably be forced to speak in Exeter hall, which is open to all agitators and bigots. But neither Dr. Stocker nor any other agitator can stir up a feeling in England against a people that is foremost in all departments of its activity. The Hebrews of England hold a strong position—a position gained by such humanitarianism as Sir Moses Montefiore, and such statesmen as Lord Beaconsfield. A nation that honors the one and that welcomed the other to the height of power, can not be led into a crusade of cruelty and injustice by a German court chaplain.

And how does it happen that a man who professes to be a follower of him who prayed that his enemies might be forgiven, should be going up and down the world inciting the hunting down of an ancient and honorable race? The Christian church of the nineteenth century certainly does not share the bigotry and hatred and really criminal intent of the "Jew baiter." If these centuries of Christian teaching has not brought the Christian church to a fair appreciation of toleration and justice, then indeed there is room for despair. The treatment that the court chaplain has already received in London, is however encouraging. He has not only made no headway, but he has scarcely been accorded a hearing. The English people are not ready to persecute a valuable class of citizens, and it is fair to presume they never will be.

DR. BURT G. WILDER, professor of physiology, comparative anatomy and zoology in Cornell university, is engaged on a plan for the formation of a correspondence university. It is to be an association of instructors selected not only for their knowledge of the subjects assigned to them, but for their ability and experience in teaching. Its object is to enable students to receive at home systematic instruction at a moderate expense in all subjects which can be taught by means of correspondence. The scope of subjects will cover collegiate, graduate or professional studies. It will not compete with any of the regular educational institutions and is designed to fill a field now unoccupied. It will offer inducements to graduates who enter the learned professions, to teachers, to cultivated persons residing in remote localities, to men in the army or navy desiring promotion, and to that great number of people who have the desire for thorough education without the means of gratifying it. Informal examinations will be held by each instructor at certain intervals. Standard uniform text books are to be used. Fees will be light and an opportunity will be offered to any man or woman in the country to take up the intelligent study of any science from agriculture to astronomy.

The steamer Seminole, which was famous during the war as a federal cruiser, plied for a long time between Boston and Savannah. Her engine was

finally taken out and she became a barge. She was wrecked recently while hauling coal from Hoboken to Boston.

MAHONE and the star route gang have the president's campaign in charge. The ticket will likely be Arthur and Hutton.

While cotton and grain are moving across the water as rapidly as some other periods, the exports of provisions are unprecedented, and there are no indications of a decreased movement. The exports of fresh beef are more than doubled, while there has been a handsome increase in the amount of bacon and hams exported. Lard and pork also show increased figures. The totals for October are wonderful. Fresh beef, which in the same month last year, amounted to 3,000,000 pounds, runs up to nearly 13,000,000 pounds. Bacon shows an increase for the month of 2,000,000 pounds, or a total of 27,000,000 pounds, while the export of hams is three times greater than that of last year, or over 5,000,000 pounds. The export of pork in October was 8,000,000 pounds, as compared with 3,000,000 pounds in 1882. Tallow shares in the general increase. During the month of October there were 6,000,000 pounds exported, an improvement of 4,000,000 pounds over the corresponding period of last year and for the twelve months the were 52,000,000 pounds exported, as against 11,000,000 pounds of 1882. The total value of provisions and animal exports for the twelve months ending October 31 was nearly \$29,000,000, while for 1882 it is \$26,000,000.

MAHONE'S address will be circulated by the stamped republicans all over the north. As the leading republican, he gives the keynote of the next campaign. The organs may as well pitch out the ensanguined line.

DORSEY is to be called forth from his fastnesses and be forgiven.

MASSACHUSETTS needs yet more reform. The white ants have attacked the capital itself. They are not only a nuisance but a positive danger to the building. A year ago a document which had been stored away in the basement was found curiously enough. It was sent to Professor Hagen, of Harvard, who at once declared that the white ant was the culprit and advised immediate steps for his extinction. Search for the vermin discovered millions of them hard at work eating and burrowing in the building. Some large timbers had been completely cut in two by their continued attacks, and many others howled so as to be almost worthless. The archives have suffered severely from their ravages. The state papers are to be incased in tin for protection. War has been begun on the pests, but how they can be exterminated is an awkward question. Search is being made for their nest, which if found, will be stopped with cement. Fears of the safety of the statehouse from such attacks are not groundless, for a manufacture of astronomical instruments in Boston was once almost ruined by white ants, and a few years ago they literally destroyed a large bridge at Porters Station, Mass.

The democratic leaders of the country should so arrange their programme as to take into consideration the fact that Mr. John Kelly sometimes acts as political tender of the triumphal car of republicanism. Turkey furnishes the finest tobacco. Only one spot produces the famous brand "Yaka." It lies on a southeast slope of the Rhodope mountains and extends about six miles along the range. The average crop of this choice weed is only about 500,000 pounds, and it is ten times as valuable as the next best brand. This fine tobacco is said to lose its quality by those who dreamed in its fumes twenty years ago. The great demand for it and the enormous prices paid encouraged imitations in neighboring farms and induced the owners of the choice spot to extend their cultivation to land which could not produce it. The sultan smokes "Yaka" as does every body else who can get it. One-third of the whole of the precious crop goes to Austria.

A talented theatrical manager in Cincinnati has coined a word—"unfunny." It applies largely and extensively to the comedy business that fills the gallery full of buttons and false teeth.

The best poultry must be fed from the start and not crammed to be killed. A New York ordinance forbids the feeding of poultry for twelve hours before killing, and it is much better to keep food from them for twenty-four hours before. The most approved plan for killing birds is to open the back with a small knife blade, make an incision at the back of the neck, and divide the vertebrae. This causes instant death. The bird thus slain lasts longer and tastes better than those killed in the old way. Best market regulations require dressed poultry to be drawn and trimmed. Dry, picked birds keep best, and it takes a plump one to stand that trying process. The demand for capons increases, and by some skilled poultryers they are raised to almost the size of turkeys.

The railroad men of the nation will be surprised and grieved to learn that there are grown men in Georgia who refuse to regulate their watches by a delayed freight train on the Pennsylvania Central.

MANY an abandoned vessel is brought safely into port every year. Often ships are deserted without sufficient cause. The question of abandonment rests with the captain, and many a plucky fellow has saved his ship from the desertion of a cowardly crew by threatening to shoot the first man who stopped work. There is hardly ever an excuse for leaving a ship at sea, and they wisely always float until they go to pieces. Wrecks have been known to drift a year before going to pieces. European vessels are noted for their huge lifeboats and their cumbersome precautions against accidents to life. English and American sailors are bolder and carry only the little lifeboats which can not be too much service. American sailors are pronounced fully equal to their British brothers in skill, courage and endurance.

MAHONE wants to be "recognized" by the republican national committee. This means more civil service reform. Mahone and Riddleberger have money.

The first ground was broken in Pullman, Ill., three years ago and now it has 5,000 inhabitants. It has a lesson for Atlanta in its waterworks and its sewerage. The system of sewerage is admirable. The refuse of the town flows to an immense cistern under the water level. The steam power is used to pump the sewage to the town farm of 15,000 acres which is thus irrigated and enriched. The profit on the farm under this system of culture when it had only 60 acres was \$8,500. This land was considered exhausted and worthless. The success of this experiment suggests a new use and value for city sewerage.

When the editors of the esteemed Cincinnati Commercial Gazette desire to impress the public with their earnestness, they use the eloquent term "viz." Nothing will clinch an argument as neatly as "viz."

DR. EMIL FLEISCHER, a learned German, has applied the principle of hydraulic reaction to the propulsion of ships and promises greatly to modify methods of navigation. A vessel constructed according to his ideas and called The Hydromotor was recently tried on the Elbe near Dresden before some officers of the German navy. The experiment, according to reports of those who saw, proved very successful. Dr. Fleischer says he can do away with the perils of rudder and machinery by abolishing the rudder as unnecessary and using very little machinery, that to be quite simple. Skeptical critics say that the best they can hope for the new invention is that it can be used in rivers and canals and may be an auxiliary in ocean navigation.

We judge from Mahone's attitude that he is about to swallow the entire republican party. The editors of the organs will please pin their ears back so as to give the crushed politician a chance.

RESPECTABLE people in New York continue to complain of the domination of Kelly in city politics.

He controls the mayor, and he has charge of the nominating and confirming power, and some of his recent appointments are very unsavory. The fact that the new legislature is republican, and that it has the power to seriously cripple Kelly by overturning some of the boards that he will have opened the eyes of the democrats to the probability that Kelly may give his influence to the republicans in the next campaign. There is no doubt that Kelly is ready to sacrifice the democratic party in order to retain his control of New York city politics.

It is perhaps unnecessary to call the attention of Editor Smith, of Philadelphia, to the fact that First Assistant President Hutton and the Pennsylvania legislature continue in session.

Various communities at the north, where churches and factories stand side by side, are complaining of the bell-ringing nuisance. The clamor that these bells make is no doubt troublesome, but at the south bell ringing has not yet become a nuisance. In Atlanta it is the locomotive whistle that splits the ear of the public, and the city authorities seem to have no control in the matter. Some of the connoisseurs live near the lines of railroad, and if they should dare to move against the nuisance, a switch engine would be stationed near their houses with orders to scream all night.

It will be observed that Gath hits back as freely and as frequently as he is hit. In other words, he is killing as many of the New York Herald as the Herald is of him.

The defenses of Savannah consist of Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river; Fort Jackson, situated about four miles below the city, and a new fort on Tybee island. None of them are in good condition, the gun platforms in both of the old forts being rotten and unserviceable. Fort Jackson is the chief defense of the city, but Fort Jackson is also important because it forms the inner line of defense. Plans have been made for extensive earthworks on Tybee island. Such works would defend both the island and the approach to the river. However, there is no enemy in sight just at present.

It would be interesting to know why the able Mr. Hewitt, of the democratic party, should refer to the able Mr. Holman, also of the democratic party, as a cheese parer.

The Chicago Tribune presents the results of a three weeks' canvass on the speakership matter. Letters were sent to members direct, and when they refused to answer, inquiries were made of their party friends, or of those who are in the best position to know what their sentiments are. Out of 194 democratic congressmen, it finds that 97 favor Carlisle, 61 favor Randall, 31 are supporters of Cox, and 5 are absolutely in doubt. Randall is credited with the solid support of Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In spite of the liberality and integrity, Mexico is ahead of the United States in the matter of educating girls. A school of arts and trades for women was established in the City of Mexico some years ago by President Juarez. The school numbers 368 pupils, ranging from twelve years to twenty of middle age. Sewing and all kinds of work suitable for women are taught, as well as drawing, painting and music.

At a pie-eating match in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the other night, the winner of the first prize devoured six pies and three quarters. These were not Louisville pies. Otherwise the pie-eater would have heeled over after the second pie.

GENERAL SHERMAN had the army in a paper sack when he turned it over to Sheridan. It should now be sprinkled with camphor.

The western banks complain that they lose money and suffer a great deal of annoyance from the country checks which are thrown upon their hands for collection. They propose to begin a scale of light charges for the collection of such checks. Atlanta banks have been doing so all along, and nobody thinks it anything but right.

The Philadelphia philanthropists have resolved to send a Bible to the family burned out by the recent fire in Shenandoah.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON McLEAN, of Cincinnati, predicts that Mr. Tilden will be the democratic candidate.

An Ohio judge has decided that cheering for successful candidates on election night does not constitute disorderly conduct.

It is expected that the president will leave the soldiers' home about the last of this month and take up his residence in the white house for the winter.

It is probable that the contest over the position of sergeant-at-arms of the house will be settled between Leedom and Thompson by a vote of the Ohio delegation.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, a nephew of ex-congressman Hendrick B. Smith, it is thought Governor Ludlow will be made chief justice of New Jersey in place of Chief Justice Beasley.

It is stated that the republican state committee in New York made their campaign on a fund of \$20,000. The democrats made the usual assessments of state officials, and one democrat contributed a sum equal to the entire fund of the republican state committee.

The Davenport, Iowa, Gazette says that Congressman elected J. H. Murphy, of that district, has gone to Washington to early to prepare himself for duty when the session opens, and to share with the effort for Mr. Carlisle, his choice for speaker.

BOSTON HERALD: If Carlisle is elected speaker, we shall have an honest effort to revise the tariff. If Randall comes in, there will be an effort to abolish the tax on whisky and tobacco, to save the duty on woolen blankets and other necessities of life.

There are three prominent candidates for the speakership of the national house of representatives, and all of them are highly deserving, and each of them claims that he is almost sure of the prize. The fact of the case is, though, that there is only one house.

The Denver Republican announces that it is pretty well understood that Grant and Conkling have both made up their minds to support Blaine in next year's convention. The Republican expects to see Blaine nominated and says Colorado will support him for him.

This Iowa republicans cast a less number of votes for their candidates for the statehouse of representatives than the democrats and greenbackers. Had the opposition united in six districts in which they ran separate candidates, they would have elected seven more members and had 65 to 35 republicans.

The Washington Post has the following: Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific; Mr. D. O. Mills, ex-Governor Stanford, of California; western editor Pacific and Mr. D. P. Morgan, one of the biggest of Wall street's big operators, have all engaged quarters at Washington for the winter. Of course, it is not altogether the beautiful winter climate of Washington—as attractive as it is—that brings such a famous quartet here.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. IRVING seems to be no less a sensation than at first. The late Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, left each of his children a round million.

MISS MARGARET BLAINE, a daughter of the ex-secretary of state, will be a debutante this winter.

MRS. L. B. HAYES has had a complete troupe of music for her daughter Fanny, who is at school in Washington.

MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE has returned from a visit to Knoxville, where his friends gave him a cordial welcome.

REV. ATTILIO G. HAYWOOD, D. D., president of Emory college, is working in Texas in the interest of the Slater fund.

MISS LAURA SPEER, of Athens, Ga., a sister of ex-representative Speer, who is now visiting in

New York, is expected to visit friends in Washington soon.

MISS JESSIE FOSTER, daughter of Governor Foster, of Ohio, is expected to spend the holidays in Washington, the guest of Miss Woods, daughter of Justice Woods.

MR. GILBERT COLERIDGE, the son of the late lord chief justice, will remain in the United States a year studying American institutions. The young man can learn a great deal that will be useful to him.

SAMUEL MACKAY, of New South Wales, sheared 1,500,000 sheep last year, and this year he expects to have 2,500,000. His lands run 70 miles in one direction, and comprise 1,000,000 acres, and have been nearly all reclaimed from the desert.

MR. BLAINE objects to the word "new" as applied to his literary pursuits. "I almost began life in Augusta as a reporter," he says, "and afterward edited a newspaper. Writing is really second nature to me. I find it easy and pleasant work."

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S eldest son has been for some time a pupil at Cheltenham college. His studies have, however, been suddenly cut short, as he has just been summoned back to France in consequence of his having been drawn in the conscription.

The citizens of Lynchburg have presented Captain Page McCarthy with a handsome gold watch on which are the words "Virginia is Redeemed." Captain McCarthy edited a campaign paper which was thought to contribute to defeat of Mahone and his gang.

SARAH BERNHART has just bought a large farm adjoining her villa at Sainte-Adresse, near Havre, which has long been noted for its excellent produce. The new proprietorship has stimulated the demand, and of course, the "Celtic Bernhardt" brand has become a popular specialty in the Paris market.

GEORGE PECK, proprietor of Peck's Sun, was once a reporter in New York. Several hundred dollars poorer than when he was simply dead broke, and he left New York determined never to return until he had amassed a fortune of at least thirteen dollars. His Sun is now to yield him an income of \$25,000 a year.

ASSAULTING A LADY.

A Young White Man Makes a Mistake and Gets into Trouble Thereby.

The police department is now on the alert for Charles White, who, by not appearing at police court Monday morning, forfeited a fifty dollar bond.

On Sunday night Dr. Johnson was escorting a young lady to church. When near Perry's drug store on Peachtree they were met by Charles White, who ran up to the lady and grabbing her by the shoulders, began talking violently to her, but just what he said is not known. Dr. Johnson was much excited and the young lady so badly scared that they do not recollect Dr. Johnson being crippled in one hand. He was powerless to defend the lady and called for police. The lady's father happened to be near by, and hearing the call ran to his daughter's assistance. Know that at the time did not know that it was his daughter who was in a fair way to recover. He was going, just as the father rushed the lady's side the patrolman came up and arrested White. Their appearance was timely as the father was so incensed that there was no telling where he would have stopped. While at the station house White said that when he approached the lady and she grabbed the gentleman by the arm and said, "Well, what do you want?" "Well, what do you want?" was Dr. Johnson's reply. "Well, call for a policeman." "Well, call for a policeman," White further said that he mistook the lady for a woman of dissipated character known as Annie Lane, and apologized for his mistake. He was released upon a fifty-dollar bond, but failed to respond when the court was called Monday morning. The charge made against him was disorderly conduct. The young lady's father was greatly angered and at one time threatened to take summary vengeance upon White.

THE WOUNDED WOMAN.

Billingsley, Who Shot Charlie Roberts, Held in a Road at 42,000.

The Nashville American of yesterday contains the following in regard to the shooting of Charlie Roberts by John C. Billingsley in that city:

John C. Billingsley, the drummer, who shot Charlie Roberts on Sunday morning, in Mag Seals' barn, on North College street, and lay in jail over Sunday, was taken to the criminal court yesterday morning, where Judge James M. Quarles made an application to Judge Allen to have him released on bond. Judge Allen had a talk with some of the principal witnesses, and held the case to be a bailable one. The report of Dr. Briggs and Ewing was also favorable, being to the effect that the wounded woman was in a fair way to recover. It also transpired that there was an eye witness to the shooting. He is a gentleman whose word is not doubted, and who stands very high in the community. He says most positively Billingsley and Charlie Roberts were playing with the revolver, and both were in a good humor when the shot was fired. The discharge of the pistol was wholly accidental, and Mr. Billingsley was as much surprised as the wounded woman. Judge Allen fixed the bond at \$2,000 and Captain Alex. J. Fugate, Alex. Fite and Robert J. Lyles immediately stepped forward and signed the bond. The wounded woman's condition was unchanged yesterday, and the attending physicians seem to be of the opinion that her chances for life are good. Even, she has every attention and luxury that money can procure.

MORE MUSIC.

The Chorus Organizing for the Theodore Thomas Concert at DeLo's Opera-house.

Atlanta is on the eve of another musical event, namely, the coming of the Theodore Thomas orchestra.

Ninety of the best singers at the recent festival chorus have been selected and are to practice under Professor Barill, who will have charge of the chorus music at the Thomas concert. The chorus will be in Atlanta on Saturday, the 11th of December, and will give a matinee and performance at night. Atlanta is one of eleven cities that are to visit the others being Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington.

The stage at DeLo's is to be arranged especially for the occasion in such a way as to place the chorus in plain view of the audience. The stage will also be boxed so as to add to the effect of the music. The Thomas orchestra has not been south before since 1881, and is now so changed that it is not the same body of men. It comprises sixty members, and is the finest orchestra in the United States.

THE COTTON CONVENTION.

The Planters Go to Vicksburg to Talk Over Their Cotton Interests.

During the last two or three days quite a number of delegates to the Vicksburg cotton convention have passed through the city. The governor appointed two delegates from each county and it is thought that nearly one half of them will attend. The following are among those who have gone: J. C. Whitaker and S. A. Cook, of Milledgeville; J. B. Jones, of Burke county; R. R. Block, of Clay county; Dr. J. E. Healy, of Campbell county; J. E. Green, of Oglethorpe; F. M. Duncan, of Paulding, and many others who are not members, among them Mr. Mark W. Johnson, Hon. J. T. Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, was urgently invited to present, but could not attend. The convention will meet to-day and will remain in session three days, during which time there will be a full discussion of everything connected with the production of cotton.

A Campaign Falschood.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs that paper as follows: "Reese, I am informed has promised Jim Randall, the Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Constitutional, that he will do anything that he can to favor the election of Reese to the presidency. This Randall will be the correspondent of the leading paper of Reese's district, and Reese no doubt, will send him one of those complimentary letters which are so common in the present. The correspondent is promised a position of some sort by Randall if elected speaker, and this is the wheel inside the wheel that will control Reese's vote."

All of this is untrue in whole and in part, so far as it refers to any bargain on the part of a gentleman named Mr. Samuel J. Randall has made no offer of the kind to his namesake on this paper, and the correspondent of the Chronicle has not solicited him to do so. No one private word or line has passed between Mr. Randall of the Chronicle and Hon. Mr. Reese, not all subject to prompt to condemn it as such.

JAMES R. RANDALL.

What to Take.

From the Hartwell Sun. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is immensely popular in this section. Every intelligent citizen of Hart should take Georgia's representative daily and the Sun.

THE MAYBEE MURDER.

A THRILLING SCENE IN A NEW YORK COURTROOM.

The Floor Falls Through, Preoccupying the Jurors, Court and Spectators—The Story of the Murder of Maybee, Thirty-nine Years Old, and Evening of Spring Search for the Guilty Men, Etc.

NEW YORK, November 20.—While the exact date of the murder of Maybee, thirty-nine years old, and evening of Spring search for the guilty men, etc. The floor falls through, preoccupying the jurors, court and spectators, the story of the murder of Maybee, thirty-nine

THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

Captain W. L. Jones has received an invitation to the hanging of Andy Taylor.

Patrolman McGhee yesterday incarcerated Frank Thompson upon the charge of larceny. Thompson will have a preliminary trial to-day.

The police are now on the lookout for two bales of cotton which were stolen near Austell a few nights ago. It is thought the cotton was brought to Atlanta by the thieves.

Yesterday evening one of the workmen at the Kimball house was severely injured by a brick falling on his head. The wound bled profusely, but is not thought to be dangerous.

Henry Lewis, who jumped the county chain gang several weeks ago, was yesterday arrested by Mounted Officers Clark and Manley. Lewis will now be returned to the chain gang to serve his unexpired term.

Buffington, the young man who was knifed by Shambly Saturday night near the exposition hotel, is much better, and is considered out of danger. Shambly was yesterday released upon a one hundred dollar bond.

Early yesterday morning an employe on the Air-Line road named Alexander, had his right foot badly crushed by a freight car. He was conveyed to Dr. Manly's office where the necessary surgical attention was rendered.

An entertainment will be given at the Third Presbyterian church Friday night for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Captain R. L. Barry has the affair in charge. The programme will embrace music and choral.

Governor McDaniel has received some very handsome specimens of granite and marble for the inspection of the capitol commissioners. The specimens are to be kept in the old office of the principal keeper of the penitentiary.

Trinity church, 7 o'clock this p. m., memorial service of all the members who have died this conference year. The entire congregation is requested to be present and join in these rites of respect to the memory of our departed loved ones.

Last night several darkies engaged in a regular knockdown on Whitehall street. In the row Henry Jones did most of the knocking, and in one instance punished an antagonist so badly that Captain Couch was compelled to arrest Jones and to prefer the charge of assault and battery against him.

Chief Connolly last night telegraphed the marshal at Social Circle requesting the arrest of Sam Robinson, a negro who is in that village, and who is wanted in Atlanta for burglarizing Lucy Henderson's house on Gullett street. Robinson broke open a trunk, from which he stole a fine dress and a small purse of money.

Old man Lazarus Strickland, the king of the moonshiners, has sent General Longstreet the following application for clothing: "I, Strickland, United States prisoner, will have to stay here 51 days; will need coat, vest, pants, shirts and shoes, and socks. Size of coat, 40; shoes, No. 8; the others in proportion. Sixty-five years old. One hundred and twenty-five miles from home."

In the district court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of: John B. Stringer, order forfeiting bond. Mack Sheridan, order forfeiting bond. Thomas Milner was admitted to practice. Fernal Hill, retailing and removing. Not guilty. Alfred Bentley, distilling, etc. Plea guilty, sentence suspended. Louis C. King, plea guilty, sentence suspended until January 1st. James Lusk, retailing and removing. Not guilty. J. J. Biggers and W. S. Stroud, defaulting Chapman, similar order.

In the United States circuit court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: George Clark, illicit retailing. Plea guilty and sentence of thirty days, \$100 and costs. Charles McCamey, removing and concealing. Not guilty. Fernal Hill, retailing and removing. Not guilty. Joe Strickland, distilling, plea guilty and sentence of three months, \$100 and costs. Walt Ellison, distilling, plea of guilty and sentence of three months, \$100 and costs. John Jones, passing counterfeit money, verdict of guilty and sentence of three years. George Brand, order forfeiting bond.

BANKING HOURS.

To be Changed in Atlanta—An Account of the New Time-Shop.

The setting back of Atlanta time twenty-two minutes to correspond with the new standard, has been so universal that all lines of business have begun to accommodate themselves to it. Many of the merchants will open their stores 22 minutes sooner by the clock, thus striking the old time and not disturbing their own habits and those of their employes. The shops have not yet adopted the new time, but it is probable that those who do will change the hours of beginning and quitting work so that the old hours of labor will be really maintained. The banks, with two exceptions, will make an important change. All of the banks, except John H. James and W. M. & R. J. Lowry will to-day begin to open at 8 and close at 2. The two banks that do not go into this arrangement have not hitherto been working on the same time as the other banks, but will probably continue to keep open two hours longer. The new bank regulations will be about as if under the old time they had opened at 8:30 and closed at 2:30. The arrangement, it is thought, will give very general satisfaction to all parties concerned. It seems that any inconvenience which might result from an absolute adoption of the new time can thus be easily remedied by such a change of nominal hours which will keep up any social or business relations which may be cherished too well to be abandoned.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The Old Landmark Soon to Go—Where Shall City Sovereignty Rest?

The capitol commissioners want possession of the present city hall square by the first of January. They propose to tear down the present building and to have the lot in shape for the opening of work on the new capitol by the first of March. Though it is probable that the present building will be allowed to stand beyond that date. For some time the city fathers have been casting about for a new home. When the elegant new home of the chamber of commerce was agreed on plans were so made as to fit the first floor especially for the occupancy of the city offices, and after some delay the chamber and the council agreed on a contract for the rental of the first floor by the city. The board of aldermen, however, in approving the action of council amended it by declaring that the new quarters should be ready by the time the city would be compelled to give up the present hall. Looking to a site for a permanent building the council at its meeting before the last agreed to appoint a committee to purchase the Jones lot, at the corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, opposite the Catholic church. Mr. W. O. Jones has made an offer of this lot to the city for \$11,500 and the friends of the purchase consider it a good plan to buy it for the future needs of the city. In close proximity to the courthouse it would make a fine public square extending along Hunter from Pryor to Loyd streets. Objections to the price are raised by several members of council, and the purchase is yet by no means certain. A motion to reconsider the action of the previous meeting was made at the meeting Monday night but was voted down. The committee of which Councilman Dunning is chairman will probably meet to-day or to-morrow to consider what they will offer for the lot. They will report at the next meeting what will be the price advisable to pay for the

lot and then the council will take the purchase into consideration. No immediate building on the lot is not contemplated even if the council should buy it and the aldermen oppose its purchase. But some site for a future and permanent city hall is wanted. When the old building now occupied goes down under the march of improvement there will disappear one of the landmarks of Atlanta around which cluster historic memories almost from the rise of the city and there will not be waiting friends to mourn over its ruin.

GONE UP FOR THREE YEARS.

A Counterfeit Shaver Gets His Descent at the Hands of the Federal Court.

John Jones, a shaver of the queer, was convicted in the United States court yesterday and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary at Albany, New York.

This individual appeared to be without a habitation, and seemed to have been drifting around rudderless on the face of Franklin county. He went so far yesterday, however, as to state in court that he was a citizen of the great state of Mississippi, but as he is just now sailing under a cloud, it is not known that he was speaking the truth.

On the fourth of last July Jones turned up in Franklin county in the neighborhood of the raging Tugalo river. As night drew on he drew up at a farm house, and was admitted to shelter beneath its friendly roof. The next morning he asked for his bill, and was told that it was fifty cents. He tendered a bright, shining ten dollar gold piece, and received in change nine dollars and a half. The gentleman thus traded with Mr. Lorenzo Jenkins, who was unskilled in the ring of the true coin.

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Jones then passed on to Toccoa and on the 7th of July, which was Saturday, he purchased a dime's worth of candy from a Toccoa merchant and tendered a counterfeit half dollar, which, however, he subsequently redeemed when called on to do so.

In the meantime the so-called gold coins passed on to Jones. The coins were of a color. The bright golden hue wore off in spots and beneath was found a base metal resembling silver or pewter. The two men turned up in Toccoa on the Sunday following the visit of Jones and secured the services of the county sheriff. Jones was found at a house of bad character near Toccoa and was arrested and held by the commissioner who heard his case.

The case came up for trial yesterday before Judge McCoy and a jury in the circuit court. The defendant was represented by Judge Whitaker and was prosecuted by Mr. Jenkins, assistant district attorney. There was a clear chain of evidence against him and he was speedily convicted. Judge McCoy sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary, at Albany, \$100 fine and costs. The defense was that the act was done without intent to defraud. The passing of the coins was admitted.

It is thought that Jones is a member of a band of counterfeit shavers headed by Bud Beard, who it is said had certain galvanizing machinery made some months ago, and who is now in parts unknown.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Jenkins recited an incident that shows that much counterfeit money is now in circulation.

When Dr. Fowler, the phrenologist, was here, Mr. Jenkins put two silver dollars in his purse and went to the lecture. He bought a ticket and received a half dollar in change which he put into his pocketbook. The next day a friend jokingly attempted to pass a counterfeit quarter on him. To test the difference in the ring of the two coins, Mr. Jenkins drew out his silver half and held it up to the light. He found it to be a counterfeit also.

Jones was one of the men who attempted to break out of Fulton county jail a few nights ago.

ENJOINING THE CITY.

Certain Citizens Refuse to Pay for Street Improvements, and Will Test the Case in the Courts.

Next Monday there will come before Judge Hammond a case with more local interest attached to it than any that has been heard in a long time. It is the application for an injunction to prevent the city from assessing and levying property for the assessment made on it for the recent street improvements, and which the owners refuse to pay. The application was filed some days ago by Messrs. Mynatt & Howe as attorneys for A. H. Jones, who is a number of other citizens who resist the payment of this claim of the city. The bill sets forth that the money thus expended was without due authority of law and is not binding on the citizens as a debt to the corporation. It is declared that in expending \$200,000 or whatever sum was really spent on the streets and sidewalks the last year, the city council transcended its authority and violated the city charter which is based in this particular on the state constitutional limit to city indebtedness. It is also said that no such debt, if allowable, could be contracted without the submission of the question to the voters of the city. The paper is long and sets forth the case fully. The points will be more completely set forth in the trial. The law which authorized the city to levy this assessment on citizens is declared to be unconstitutional and thus a bill for injunction, and thus a very broad scope will be given to the legal discussion.

At the meeting of the general council last Monday night Alderman Lowry offered a resolution on this question, which was unanimously adopted. It took very strong ground on this matter and asserted that the citizens who oppose the payment of this tax are directly responsible for the closing of the public schools in December, but they may, by holding back their dues, cause the schools to be closed for two or three months next year. The resolution also orders the suspension of all work not absolutely indispensable to the streets and sidewalks. Thus the matter is brought in the shape of a lively issue before the city. It was one of the most general themes of conversation yesterday.

Alderman Lowry said: "I don't see what these citizens can hope to make by fighting the payment of this assessment. The city has put out streets and sidewalks on the ground of their property, and in many instances, improved its value fifty per cent. Now somebody must pay for this improvement to the streets and the increased value of the property. It is simply a question as to whether the men benefited shall pay for it or the city generally shall be taxed for the benefit of a few individuals. There is no question in the minds of the council as to the decision of the courts on the question, but on the delay of the city. The \$25,000 tied up here which is justly due the city. It will inevitably be paid but it may not come in time to be used for the schools and any delay in the operation of such institutions will be justly attributed to this opposition to the payment of city taxes, especially if it is finally determined, as I am sure it will be, that the money is justly due for improvements made. My faith in the city's case is absolute."

City Attorney Angier and Colonel W. M. Newman represent the city in the case and every point in it will be closely contested. The applicants for the bill of injunction assert that they feel justified in resisting the payment of a debt which they regard as imposed on them without due form of law, without their own consent, and over the protection of citizens against excessive city debts, which is accorded in the charter. The case will be watched with great interest.

LUNDHOLM'S PERFUMES

Every drug store in Georgia has Smith's Worm Oil. It gives universal satisfaction. We make

BURGLARS AT WORK.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN NIGHT BEFORE LAST.

How Professional Burglar's Stated Reynolds's Store on Peachtree St. Stole the Safe and Got Away With Over Three Hundred Dollars—Other Burglaries, Etc., Etc.

No less than seven burglaries were committed in Atlanta Monday night, and in three instances the work was peculiarly open, bold and successful.

The biggest and most mysterious deed of the midnight mob was a safe blowing, which was enacted at 309 Peachtree street. There F. P. Reynolds conducts a retail family grocery store. His store is a one-story, substantial brick building and its general outside appearance is not at all inviting to the burglar. The front of the store is composed of three large double doors, each one of which was securely fastened on the inside by large bars reaching clear across both doors. The rear portion of the building has a basement. The basement is entered by a door which opens into a large yard in the rear of the store. The communication between the store and the basement is a stairway located near the rear of the store, and at night when the house is closed up communication between the basement and the store is shut off by a trap door which fits into the opening. Around the building there is a large yard and in the yard Mr. Reynolds keeps a ferocious bulldog. The door leading into the store from the yard was fastened by a padlock. At first he thought that the door might have been left open Monday night through negligence, but in opening the middle doors he observed a fresh arrow hole just over the lock. Instantly the idea of burglars suggested itself and he hurriedly passed down his room glancing to the right and left. He saw nothing was nothing was to confirm his suspicion until he reached his counting room in the rear of the building. There he came to a sudden halt. Before his eyes was conclusive confirmation of his suspicions. His safe was wide open. The door was lying in the middle of the floor several feet from the safe and the money drawer was half way between the safe and the door. The smell of burned powder and the blackened edges of the door gave him a general impression of the scene. He called out for Mr. Reynolds, but he had been visited by safe blowers, and a subsequent examination of his cash account showed him that the visit had been a disastrous one for him.

Mr. Reynolds at once communicated with Chief Connolly and then began an investigation of the burglary. By turning the safe door over two holes were found in it, one in the top and one in the side. The lead pencil, while the other was working. The large hole was quite near the combination and the small one was much nearer the edge of the safe door. Into the large hole the burglars had inserted the powder and had fired and from the contents of the powder drawn the air. After completing their drilling and loading the burglars went into the store room and got two large sacks of oats which they placed about the safe and the door to lessen the sound. Having everything ready the match was applied to the fuse and in a second the door was blown off its hinges. The force of the blast was evidently great but there was no noise of consequence made by it. The washstand which was in one corner of the room was completely demolished, several planks were torn off the partition and the glass in the windows near the safe were shattered by the concussion. Immediately after the blowing of the door the burglars were at the cracksmen's service. With a piece of iron they tore out the money drawer and took from it \$325 and quietly departed.

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